ing advantage of this knowledge he

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906.



OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XLVI.

AFTER THE SURRENDER. Abortive Campaign Against Dick Tay- blow that caught them unprepared. Banks's letter said: lor-Miserable Mismanagement at They were not aware that there was

7,500 muskets, and two river steamers. Many of the cannon were ruined, some withdrew the force still farther. had been struck over and over again, magazines were empty. The garrison had lost about 500 prisoners and de-700. Thus the fighting strength of the garrison at the beginning had been at least 7,500.

The Union loss was 707 killed, 3,336 1,000. wounded, and 319 missing; total, enemy killed and wounded, of whom practicable to attack Mobile except by 4,362.

Banks retained the officers as prisoners and sent them to New Orleans, where under his lenient instructions their imprisonment became little more than nominal. They were provided with good quarters and rations and allowed to mingle freely with their friends in the city, and the sight of Confederate uniforms was rather more common than that of the loyal blue.

More Misespried Plans

After Green's bloody and decisive repulse by the little garrison of convascents at Donaldsenville, Dick Taylo gave up all thought of capturing the place and confined himself to establishing batteries at various places along the river behind the natural forts formed by the levees. Col. Major established himself 10 miles below Donaldsonville with six rifle guns, others were placed on Gaudeg's Plantation, College Point and Fifty-five Mile Point. These disabled the steamer Iberville, a transport, and killed Commander Abner Read, of the warship Tennessee, and two of her crew, and wounded Capt. Jenkins and four sailors. The St. Mary's, a fine seagoing steamer, was struck five times and severely injured. Taylor occupied the whole of the La Fourche country and began rapidly ton Rouge and New Orleans.

being signed Banks started a fine plan prevent Taylor's retreat, while Weitzel was to move directly across the country and force Taylor into the pocket formed by the bayous. Gen. Augur, who had been very ill for sometime, but unwilling to leave the front until the his troops on steamboats at the land- rest. Joseph S. Morgan, 90th N. Y., in com- was finally dismissed April 9, 1864. mand of the First Brigade, Fourth Di-

go around by sea and reach Berwick on more of a fight than desultory afdently making preparation to escape greatly with his decided successes. if pursued by a strong force or to resist a small one. Our gunboats can hardly be expected at Brashear City for some days, and it is evidently injudicious to press them until their re-

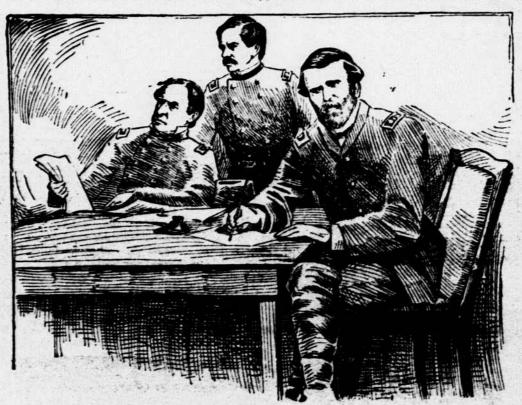
in line with Dudley on the opposite bank, and the advance went forward services. slowly for about six miles until they came upon a plantation known in the reports as Cox's. By this time Green saw that there was not much aggressiveness in the movement, and he determined to strike a blow which would

and endurance which compelled the ganization of the corps. surrender of Port Hudson, and thus removed the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. "Approved Jan. 28, 1864."

Urge a Campaign Against Mobile.

Gen. Banks went up to Vicksburg to ee Gen. Grant, and the latter went down with him to New Orleans, where they met Admiral Farragut and had a consultation as to the future. All three were strongly in favor of a prompt movement against Mobile, which was quickly concentrated his whole force then but slimly garrisoned and ill-preand struck the heads of Dudley's and pared for an attack. All three wrote Morgan's columns a sharp, stinging to Washington urging this, and Gen.

With His Plunder Across the Teche- pickets which they had been skirmish- now about 5,000, engaged industrious-Grant, Banks and Farragut Urge a ing with for two days. Dudley got his ly on the land side in strengthening the brigade quickly into line and drove position. My belief is that Johnston's Campaign Against Mobile—"The Fath- back the Texans who assaulted him, but forces are moving to the east, and that er of Waters Flows Unvexed to the Morgan had his men very much the garrison will not be strengthened tangled up in the swamps and thickets unless it be by paroled men from Vicksand the Texans made sad work with burg or Port Hudson. While the rebel Gen. Banks's report of his captures them. They were driven back in con- army of the east is occupied at passenger deck were made of mirrors. seems to have been too modest. Col. fusion for some distance, which ex- Charleston and at Richmond by our Irwin says that with the post there fell posed the flank of Dudley, who there- ferces, it would be impossible for them into our hands 6,340 prisoners, 20 fore had to retire, and the whole ad- to strengthen Mobile to any great exheavy guns, 31 field pieces, and about vance was forced back fully a mile, tent. It seems to be the favorable opwhen Grover came out and without at- portunity for a movement in that ditempting to recover what had been lost rection. The attack should be made by land. Troops can be transported up the In this battle of Cox's Plantation river to Mobile, with the intervention and the commissary and ordnance there were two officers and 54 men of a march of 25 miles from Porterskilled, seven officers and 210 men ville on the west side of the bay to the wounded, and three officers and 183 rear of the city. We have outlines of Orleans direct from St. Louis, being serters before the surrender, while the besides one gun of the 1st Me. Bat- well their strength. I am confident a killed and wounded numbered about tery and one of the 6th Mass. Battery, sudden movement, such as can be made Green says that he lost only three with 20,000 or 25,000 men on this point, killed and 30 wounded, of whom six will reduce it with certainty and withwere mortally wounded, and he puts out delay. The troops of the west the Union loss at "a little less than need rest, and are incapable of long or There were over 500 of the rapid marches. It is therefore im-



"ALL THREE (GRANT, FARRAGUT AND BANKS) WROTE TO WASHINGTON URGING A MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE."

about 250 prisoners." shamefully abandoning his post or posi-Orleans, and sent a party across the tion, exposing the advance guard on the river to cut the telegraph between Ba- other side of the bayou to distructive cross-fire, and in abandoning his skirmdrunkenness on duty. The court- United States Flag should be firmly later President. evidence appeared conflicting and unsatisfactory.

the pleasure of the President could be ure of Sabine Pass resulted. siege was ended, now asked for relief, known. When the record reached and went North on a Surgeon's certifi- Washington it was returned to Banks cate, turning his division over to Gen. with instructions that as nothing re-Weitzel. Gen. Weitzel only halted at mained for the action of the President Port Hudson long enough to witness the proceedings were at an end, and the final act of surrender, embarked Col. Morgan must be released from ar-

ing, and arrived at Donaldsonville the Col. Morgan, who had behaved very next morning, that of July 10. Col. well during the siege of Port Hudson, Neither Banks nor any of his suborvision, followed Weltzel, and Grover dinates seemed to be filled with burnhimself with the other two brigades of ing indigation and desire to punish this ed in plots, conspiracies and dark, hid- Port Hudson. The battles of the Alma his division followed Morgan on insult to the army. Their repression was due to the terribly wearied condi-The night of that day Grover found tion of the troops and the desire to hold himself with his division before Don- the enemy in their front until the gunaldsonville with the troops of his and boats could arrive in Berwick Bay and tered the idea of recovering the old engaged from the battle of Waterloo Weitzel's Divisions on both banks of cut off his retreat. Unfortunately the French Province of Louisiana and in- until the outbreak of the South African Bayou La Fourche. In front of him war vessels had suffered as severely as corporating it with Mexico, and includ- troubles in 1900, a period of 85 years. was Green with two brigades and the the army in the long operations conbatteries which had been firing on the nected with the siege. Some of the certainly plans entertained looking to in history for over a half century. Our transports. Green was as yet unaware heavier draft had been caught upriver this, and Prince Polignac, a French war of the rebellion was so stupendous of the fall of Port Hudson, and by the fall of the water; all of them nobleman, who entered the Confederate an affair that it cannot be grasped as a imagined the troops that he saw com- were sadly in need of repair and none service, and became a Brigadier and whole, and the best way is to compare ing down the river were simply a de- really fit for service, so that it was Major-General in the Confederate regu- portions of it with the great wars waged tachment sent to attack him. He drew July 22 before the Estrella and Clifton lar army, was active in the negotiations, by other countries. So far as the Genback his whole force and posted Col. made their appearance in Berwick Bay whatever they were. Napoleon then eralship on both sides was concerned, Major with four regiments and four to aid the little Hollyhock, which had felt himself to be the most powerful so far as the fortitude and fighting guns on the east bank of the Bayou, remained in that neighborhood since and took position himself on the west the capture of the place. Taylor watchbank with his own brigade of three ed all these moven ents with a calm regiments and two guns. His pickets face, was kept fully informed as to the were within two miles of Donaldson- progress by his spies in and out of New ville. As Grover developed in order to Orleans, and when he finally saw the have been started to carry out the Emplane of greatness. gain more room Green drew his men two gunboats coming into the Bay he peror's plans, and after the Union back somewhat toward Paincourtville. was ready to retreat with what force victories changed these they were as-Grover pushed him a little in order to and supplies he had not previously sent sumed to be building for the Confedgain more room for deployment and off. He concluded his operations by erates, and to destroy Farragut's fleet pasture for his animals, which had suf- burning the rolling-stock of the rail- and recover New Orleans. That is, such fered much from their constricted way, running the engines into the was the open secret. Officially, they The Army of the Cumberland, and the range around Port Hudson. As Grover bayou, throwing the heavy guns after were said to be building for the "Emunderstood the plan of the campaign them, and destroying the bridges so peror of China," but this deceived no would be that he should hold the enemy thoroughly that it was five weeks be- one. At the time that Port Hudson in front of him until the gunboats could fore the road could be again put in fell some of them were in such a state Bay, he had no intention of bringing leisurely dignity and took up his position on the farther side of the Teche, appeared as the completeness of the fairs between the pickets. He wrote having completely refitted and resup-Congratulations and Thanks.

> Gen. Halleck sent a dispatch thanks to Gen. Banks as follows: "Headquarters of the Army,

will ever remember with gratitude their

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief."

The Congress of the United States

adopted the following:

200 were left out on the field, and the river and Mississippi Sound. movement."

More Fears for New Orleans. Whatever his plans were, they had to be the opening of the Mississippi stands far radically revised after Vicksburg and above the Crimean War in every at-Gettysburg. The six ironclads might tribute which tends to raise war to the

The Congress of the United States depended the following:

"Public Resolution, No. 7.

"Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P.

"And take the rest they desperately desperately needed after their exhausting campaign. The nine-months troops were sent down by the Thirteenth Corps of the Mississippi." The series will following them instructions as to men comparatively comfortable for the brunt of the leading actors in the needed after their exhausting campaign. The nine-months troops were sent discharged, and their places taken by the Thirteenth Corps of the Mississippi." The series will places taken by the Thirteenth Corps of the Mississippi." The series will following them instructions as to men comparatively comfortable for the brunt of the leading actors in the needing actors in the needed after their exhausting campaign. The nine-months troops who bore the brunt of the manner of making cartridge boxes, which have characterized the men comparatively comfortable for the troops who bore the brunt of the manner of making cartridge boxes, which have characterized the men comparatively comfortable for the troops who bore the brunt of the manner of making cartridge boxes, which have characterized the men comparatively comfortable for the troops who bore the brunt of the manner of making cartridge boxes, which have characterized the men comparatively comfortable for the troops who bere the brunt of the ment in the ment in the ment in a trace. paralyze the advance. He was perfect"Resolution expressive of the thanks places taken by the Thirteenth Corps ing of the Mississippi." The familiar with the country, and takof Congress to Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. and Herron's Division, sent down by run through several months.

Banks, and the officers and soldiers under his command at Port Hudson. Grant. Weitzel moved out from Don-aldsonville and distributed his men "Resolved by the Senate and House around to the best advantage in the of Representatives of the United States fertile La Fourche country, and the of America in Congress assembled, overpowering lassifiede of Midsummer That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, courage command followed, leading to a reor-

"Unvexed to the Sen!"

At the commencement of this series of articles much space was given to a description of the immense importance of the traffic by the way of the Mississippi River and its tributaries; the number, greatness and perfection of appointments of the steamers that plied upon those streams. Much the finest of all these superb floating hotels that carried passengers between Cincinnati. Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans was the Steamer Imperial. She was fitted up with lavish expenditure that every respect, the finest of all the paslor—Miserable Mismanagement at They were not aware that there was "Information from Mobile leads us to senger steamboats on the inland waters. Cox's Plantation—Dick Taylor Escapes anything more before them than the believe that the force at that point is For her day she was as sumptuous as the finest of the great Trans-Atlantic liners of to-day. One detail that will be well remembered by the older generation and the soldiers who served in the Army of the Tennessee was that the sides of the great, long saloon on the As mirrors were not so plentiful and cheap as to-day, this meant an expenditure much out of proportion to anything that is to-day planned and carried out. The Imperial was the favored passenger boat between St. Louis and New Orleans, but when that trade was destroyed by the war she passed into the service of the army and became, we believe, eventually a hospital transthe first boat to make the trip in the two tumultous, eventful years which had followed the firing on Fort Sumter. This was the consummation of the work of the Armies of the Tennessee and Gulf, and expressed by President Lin-avail myself of the leave of absence al-front, officers delivering stirring and

> rexed to the sea. antly completed. The Confederacy was sought by almost every soldier." I recut in two; its final fall was assured, plied it was true, but I feared war was ascertained that the Federals were tanked me by seniority. He, however, tory was in process of rapid accom-

Comparison With the Crimean War. For many years the Crimean War filled the minds of the people of Eu-

the struggle between Prussia and which resulted in the over

Immediately upon the capitulation ishers, leaving them to be captured by the machinations of Napoleon III, and storming of the Malakoff, which made the first of the enemy. The second charge was it was deemed all-important that the McMahon a Marshal of France and of the future prosperity of that State. to cut off Taylor and bag him, which martial found him guilty of both planted on some portion of that great The histories of that war are mainly its vast and undeveloped resources that same spot where Col. Dreux, of Louis- retreat was continued from Williamscould be easily done by reoccupying charges and sentenced him to be State. Banks was instructed to take argument, rhetoric and fine descriptive I had, just prior to the war, deter-Brashear City. Farragut was to dispatch gunboats to occupy the bay and bolding any office under the Govern- and establish the Flag at some place available writing, with an astonishing paucity of mined to resign and make it my home rear produced great consternation, and holding any office under the Govern- and establish the Flag at some place acutal figures. We only know for a cerment of the United States. Gen. Banks along the coast. Unfortunately, again, disapproved this sentence because the entrusted this work to Maj.-Gen. mann there were 8,000 British engaged service from the State of Texas, which of their number, and captured some 10 the enemy had disembarked at Elt-William B. Franklin, whose long mili- until 6,000 French came to their as- thenceforth became my adopted land. or 15 prisoners, whom we sent to York- ham's Landing; that our cavalry was tary career was unlighted by a single sistance, and that the British loss dur- I arrived in Richmond about the 5th town, where the infantry climbed to on picket upon the high ground over-The execution was suspended until distinct success, and the mortifying fail- ing the war was 20,656, of which but 12 per cent, or, say, 2,500, were actually killed in battle, the rest dying from disease. The French loss was At the time the Union cause looked probably about the seme. - The losses darkest, the construction of some pow- of the Turks and Sardinians were nomierful ironclads was begun in the French nal, at least, in battle, for they did very navy yards. There is much mystery little fighting. The Alma, Balakiava, connected with the building of these, the three days' assault upon the Mala-

Undoubtedly they were started with the koff seem minor affairs when compared connivance of the French Government, with Sherman's assault at Chickasaw and intended to further Napoleon III's Bayou and the fearful assaults of the schemes with regard to a Latin Em- 19th and 22d of May at Vicksburg and pire in America. Louis Napoleon revel- the 27th of May and 114th of June at den ways. He preferred to do things and Balaklava were about the proporsecretly and mysteriously, even if they tions of the fights at Raymond and could be better done in the broad day- Jackson. The Crimean War was the light. How far into his dreams en- only real war in which England was ing Texas, is not known. There were Consequently it was the principal theme man in the world, and capable of ac- qualities of the combatants on both complishing whatever he might plan, sides are considered, the campaign for

(The end.)

Great Central Campaign.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

of May, sent my luggage to the hotel, the house-and tree-tops to see the first and proceeded without delay to the of- "boys in blue" I presume many of them (By John McElroy.) fice of Col. Lee, who had, I was in- had ever beheld. The Army of the Cumberland was, rank of Major-General. He extended operation. Then he withdrew with of forwardness as to give considerable to a great extent, the pivot upon which me a most cordial greeting, and, taking anxiety at New Orleans, but this dis- all the other operations of the war me by the hand, said: "I am glad to see cavalry companies were then organized Union victories became evident. Of the swung. It was the second largest army you. I want you to help me." I re- into a regiment. Col. Robert Johnson

Banks on the 12th: "The enemy is evilable of the Confederation to escape the pickets. He wrote having completely refitted and resup-lin the war, and its years of battling for that object, and inquired what duties promoted to the rank of Lieutenantsix built only one actually passed into the hands of the Confederates, and this too late to be of any service. She was too late to be of any service. She was the Stonewall Jackson, a powerful ram, with heavily armored sides, and carrying a 300-pound rifle and two 70-pound rifles. She left France in March, pound rifles went to Lisbon and thence to the rank of Lieutenant-be desired me to perform. He and the desired me to perform. The desired me to perform the desired me to perfor judicious to press them until their retreat is cut off."

A Battle Precipitated.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 30th Mass, commanding Weitzel's Third Brigade, marched out along the right bank of marched out along the right and Bayou supported by Col. Charles J. Paine and Haley's Battery. Col. Morphan and Haley's Battery. Col. Carles J. Johnson's army at Dumfries. Hon, came to our support, and personant the would like me to go before I dined. Habana, where she created no little Squadron, which prepared to attack Campaign, Frankin and Nashville. Judician and Haley's Battery. Col. Charles J. Johnson's army at Dumfries. Hon, came to our support, and personant the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. State, and were at the time in camp the would like me to go before I dined. The would like me to go before I dined. The would like me to go before I dined. The would like me to go before I dined. The would like me to go before I dined. The would li War of the Rebellion," and the opening had passed through together but a year command of the Texas Brigade. As soon as Dick Taylor made good installment will appear in next week's or two before upon the frontier of his retreat across Berwick Bay Banks ordered his troops to go into as pleasant, healthful camps as could be found, careful study of facts and vivid preand take the rest they desperately sentation of the leading actors in the seemed to me, every cobbler in Rich- attached, which provision made the Eltham's Landing, is in error in regard



left nothing undone to make her, in Personal Experiences in the United States and the Confederate enced no difficulty in their manage-States Armies.

By Lieut.-Gen. J. B. HOOD, C. S. A.

ON THE PENINSULA. treat to Richmond.

In November, 1860, I was granted leave of absence for six months, and an order directing me to report for duty ported to Col. Magruder, whom, if I bors of rest, and render them unfit for Orleans direct from St. Louis, being as Chief of Cavalry at West Point. I remember correctly, I found out upon duty the ensuing morning. immediately proceeded to Washington, forthwith placed me in command of up the movement with my regiment and made application in person to Col. several batteries then in position. Upon back in the direction of Fredericks-S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, to be re- my right and left, almost as far as the burg; en route, and, greatly to my surlieved from the order and allowed to eye could extend, were infantry regiready granted. I shall ever remember war-like appeals to the men. As no Texas Brigade. Gen. Wigfall, if I rethe literary monuments of the language: the astonishment of this old and most tent or quarters had been assigned me, member correctly, had been elected to worthy soldier at my unwillingness to I sent for my trunk and sat upon it in the Senate, and regarded his services The first work of the great armies go to West Point. He turned quickly the same a greater point of the search of the great armies go to West Point. He turned quickly the same a greater point of the search of the search of the search of the search of the direction of Fortress Monroe, in the sioned me some annoyance, as Col. The first work of the great armies go to West Point. He turned quickly the sand a greater portion of the night, more important in that Chamber than from New Orleans had been triumph-surprise me; this is a post and position expectation momentarily of beholding Archer, who commanded the 5th Texas, Government over the whole of its terri- would soon be declared between the not within 30 miles of this line bristling came to my tent, spontaneously con-States, in which event I preferred to be in a situation to act with entire free-turned to their respective bivouacs. dom. He acceded to my request; be- Such was my first night of service in sincerity of his professions by a subsefore the expiration of my leave of ab- the Confederate army. sence hostilities were inaugurated, and Col. Magruder assigned me to the

pictures by painters, by writers and prominent men of that Commonwealth; on outpost service, covering the front of but after long debate and considerable delay, I became convinced that no described by the custom of the enemy to be after the sustem of the enemy to dous affair than the whole Crimean cided action would be taken. I re- it became the custom of the enemy to

portant work. The Confederacy was destitute of such equipments at that heur, and it may be safely asserted that his labor in this regard and in the or-Hood's Brigade Gets Its First Taste of ganization of our troops was the source. Blood at West Point-Differing Ac- in a great measure, of the success of counts of the Engagement-The Re- our arms in the engagements which soon followed

First Night in Service.

then at Yorktown, and directed me to the rank of Brigadier. Moreover, some drill and discipline them, and at the years later, when I assumed the directhrow of the Second Empire. In the Crimean War the combined armies of Southern States I returned to Camp war. I was only a First Lieutenant, but a man of sterling qualities, and Great Britain, France, Sardinia and Wood, and, although still on leave, ac- and the companies were, of course, unwhose nobility of character was unsur-Turkey severely defeated the Russian army, took the stronghold of Sebastopol, destroyed the fortifications and shipping and forced a huniliating peace upon Russic. The literature of this struggle is probably even more voluminous than that of our civil war. English and French writers have written interminably about it, and all the incidents have been made the subject of pictures by painters, by writers and

War. More men were killed, as many paired at the latter part of April to send out every few days scouting died from disease, greater battles were Montgomery, Ala., offered by services parties of infantry in the direction of fought, more stubborn resistance was to the Confederate Government, was our position at Yorktown. I deterportion of Gen. Grant's force could be shown by the defendants and more per- appointed First Lieutenant in the army mined to go at night into the swamp Col. Morgan was severely blamed for transported there with but little labor sistent gallantry by the assailants than and ordered to Richmond to report to lying between the James and York carrying off the supplies he found the suppl deal more than has been written of our of that State.

Unfortunately political considerations war about the battles of the River During my long service in Texas I with this plan I concealed my troops manding General ordered the army to prevented the carrying out of this plan. Alma, of Balaklava, Inkermann, the had had occasion to visit almost every in the swamp several nights, when retreat. Accordingly, I marched with The isolated condition of Texas invited Charge of the Light Brigade, and the portion of that extensive and beautiful finally a battalion of infantry came my brigade, which formed part of Maj. So deeply impressed had I become with overtook and attacked them upon the liamsburg. At daybreak of the 5th the

Appointed a Colonel.

no opportunity whenever the officers or men came to my quarters, or whenever chanced to be in conversation with them, to arouse their pride, to impress upon them that no regiment in that army should ever be allowed to go forth upon the battlefield and return with more trophies of war than the 4th Texas;-that the number of colors and guns captured, and prisoners taken, constituted the true test of the work dene by any command in an engagement. Moreover, their conduct in camp should be such as not to require punishment, and, when thrown near or within towns, should one of their comrades be led to commit some breach of military discipline, they should, themselves, take him in charge, and not allow his misconduct to bring discredit upon the regiment; proper deportment was obligatory upon them at home, and, consequently, I should exact the same of them whilst in the army. By perseverance in this system I experiment. One of the main obstacles to the attainment of strict discipline, in the training of volunteers, is the issuance of orders without satisfactory explanation as to their object. For example, the usual and important regulation, prohibiting lights or noise in quarters after 10 o'clock at night, would be regarded by young recruits as unnecessary, and even arbitrary, unless the officer in command illustrated to them the necessity thereof, and made them understand that an army in time of active operations must have sleep at night, in order to march and fight the following day; and that for this reason no soldier should be allowed to keep awake, say, I arrived at Yorktown that afternoon nor be permitted to create a disturbsix of his comrades in the same tent, on my arrival at Indianola I received about an hour before sunset, and re- ance, which would deprive his neigh-

prise, I received information of my appointment as Brigadier-General, and of quent application to be transferred to my division, after I was appointed rope. It was the greatest war between my resignation was tendered to the command of the cavalry companies Major-General, and he was promoted to the at Yorktown, and directed me to the rank of Brigadier. Moreover

> with my brigade, which consisted of the 1st, 4th, 5th Tex., and 18th Ga. regiments, and continued the system of instruction and training already indicated. I had so effectually aroused the pride of this splendid body of men as to entertain little fear in regard to

their action on the field of battle. The Fight at West Point.

The 3d of May, "on information that the Federal batteries would be ready looking the valley of York River, and instructed me to move my brigade in that direction, and drive the enemy back if he attempted to advance from under cover of his gunboats. Pursuant to imperative orders, the men had not been allowed to march with loaded arms during the retreat. On the 7th, at the head of my command, I proceeded in the direction of Eltham's, with the intention to halt and load the muskets upon our arrival at the cavalry outpost. I soon reached the rear of a small cabin upon the crest of the hill, where I found one of our cavalrymen half-asleep. The head of the column, marching by the right flank, with the 4th Tex in the front, was not more than 20 or 30 paces in my rear, when, simultaneously with my arrival at the station of this cavalry picket, a skirmish line, supported by a large body of the enemy, met me face to face. The slope from the cabin toward the York River was abrupt, and, consequently, I did not discover the Federals till we were almost close enough to shake hands. I leaped from my horse, ran to the head of my column, then about 15 paces in rear, gave the command, forward into line, and ordered the men to load. The Federals immediately opened fire, but halted as they perceived our long line in rear. Meanwhile, a Corporal of the enemy drew down his musket upon me as stood in front of my line. John Deal, a private in Co. A, 4th Tex., and who now resides in Gonzales, Tex., had fortunately, in this instance, but contrary I SAT UPON MY TRUNK IN THE SAND, MOMENTARILY EXPECTING THE to orders, charged his rifle before leaving camp; he instantly killed the Corporal, who fell within a few feet of me. At the time I ordered the leading regiment to change front forward on the first company I also sent directions to the troops in rear to follow up the movement and load their arms, which was promptly executed. The brigade Through orders from Richmond these then gallantly advanced, and drove the Federals, within the space of about two hours, a distance of one mile and a half

greater than our own. The Commanding General of the army, though cor-